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INVERSES OF INFINITE SIGN REGULAR MATRICES.(U)

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Inverses of infinite sign regular matrices

C. de Boor, S. Friedland* and A. Pinkus**

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ABSTRACT

Let A be an infinite sign regular (SR) matrix which can be viewed as a bounded linear operator from ℓ_∞ to itself. It is proved here that if the range of A contains the sequence $(\dots, 1, -1, 1, -1, \dots)$, then A is onto. If A^{-1} exists, then $DA^{-1}D$ is also SR, where D is the diagonal matrix with diagonal entries alternately 1 and -1. In case A is totally positive (TP), then $DA^{-1}D$ is also TP under additional assumptions on A .

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SIGNIFICANCE AND EXPLANATION

Spline approximation is often most effective when the breakpoint (knot) sequence can be chosen suitably non-uniform. At the same time, the standard approximation schemes (such as least squares approximation, or interpolation at suitable interpolation points by splines) are so far only known to be usable and bounded as long as the breakpoint sequence is almost uniform. The problem of showing existence and uniqueness of bounded spline approximants to bounded data boils down to showing invertibility of a certain infinite matrix A . The distinguished feature of this matrix is its total positivity, i.e., all minors of A are nonnegative. In this paper we show that if the range of an infinite totally positive (more generally sign regular) matrix A contains the particular sequence $(\dots, -1, 1, -1, 1, -1, \dots)$, then every bounded sequence is contained in the range of A . In spline terms, this result says, for example, that any bounded data sequence can be interpolated with a bounded spline (with a given knot sequence, at a given interpolation point sequence) provided that the periodic data $\{+1, -1\}$ can be interpolated by a bounded spline from that class. Our arguments show that such an interpolating spline can be 'constructed' as a limit point of splines which satisfy finitely many of the given interpolation conditions provided that the trivial data can be interpolated only by the zero spline.

The responsibility for the wording and views expressed in this descriptive summary lies with MRC, and not with the authors of this report.

Inverses of infinite sign regular matrices

by C. de Boor, S. Friedland and A. Pinkus

0. Introduction. If the problem of spline interpolation is expressed in terms of B-splines, then the question of existence of a bounded spline interpolant to bounded data is seen to be equivalent to the question of whether a certain bounded band matrix has all bounded sequences in its range. In [4], C. A. Micchelli conjectured that there exists a unique bounded spline interpolant (of a given order and a given knot sequence) to any data sequence $(\tau_i, y_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ in the plane, with (τ_i) strictly increasing and (y_i) bounded, provided only that it is possible to interpolate the particular data sequence $(\tau_i, (-1)^i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ by such a spline. There is apparently nothing special about the particular spline problem other than that it leads to a banded totally positive matrix. Therefore one of us quoted this conjecture in [2; p.319, Problem 4] as

"A biinfinite banded totally positive matrix A is boundedly invertible if and only if the linear system $Ax = ((-1)^i)$ has a bounded solution." *

In hindsight, it is easy to see that this conjecture is faulty even in the original context of spline interpolation. For example, interpolation by bounded broken lines with breakpoint sequence Z at the sequence $\tau = Z \setminus \{0\}$ is possible to any bounded ordinate sequence y , but not uniquely so since the value of the interpolant at 0 is freely choosable. In matrix terms, this corresponds to the matrix obtained from the biinfinite identity matrix by dropping one row. But, with the condition changed to "... has a unique bounded solution", the conjecture was proved in [1].

The argument in [1] establishes that, under the given condition, A "has a main diagonal", i.e., some diagonal of A has the property that all finite sections of A having a portion of this diagonal as their main diagonal are invertible, with their inverse bound-

*) Actually, one of the editors, enlightened by [1], changed it to "a unique bounded solution" as the book went to press.

ed uniformly. A^{-1} is obtained as the pointwise limit of these inverses. Thus, the argument establishes more than Micchelli's conjecture. In reaction to a presentation of these arguments, one of us suggested that there might be simpler ways to establish the conjecture directly. In particular, it should be possible, because of the checkerboard nature of inverses of totally positive matrices, to establish that A is onto under the original condition, using minimal solutions of finite sections of the given linear system $Ay = v$.

The present paper carries out this program in Section 1. As it turns out, it is possible (i) to drop any kind of structure assumption on A such as bandedness, and, less surprising, (ii) the assumption of total positivity can be relaxed to sign regularity.

Having settled this matter, it then became of interest to see how much more information about the inverse of a totally positive matrix could be obtained by this approach. Specifically, assuming A^{-1} to exist, and with D the diagonal matrix having alternately 1 and -1 on its diagonal, could (i) the sign regularity of $DA^{-1}D$ be established, (ii) $DA^{-1}D$ or its negative be shown to be totally positive if A is, (iii) A^{-1} be approached by inverses of finite sections of A ?

As to the third question, we show, as a simple corollary to the development in Section 1, that A^{-1} can indeed be approached pointwise by inverses of certain submatrices of A (involving consecutive columns of A but not necessarily consecutive rows), provided the columns of A are already in c_0 and not just bounded. We believe this assumption to be unnecessary in case A is totally positive, in the sense that we believe the columns of a totally positive ℓ_∞ -invertible matrix to be already in c_0 . But we have not been able to prove this. In any case, while this result is far from establishing that such A has a main diagonal, it does allow the conclusion that $DA^{-1}D$ or its negative is totally positive in case A is.

As to the first two questions, we show in Section 2 by a completely different line of reasoning that $DA^{-1}D$ must again be sign regular. From this, a surprisingly simple argument proves the total positivity of $DA^{-1}D$ in case A is totally positive and infinite but not biinfinite.

We will use the following notations and conventions.

We use lower case letters to denote elements of R^I , i.e., real functions (or, sequences) on some integer interval I , with $v(i)$ the i -th entry, or value at i , of the sequence v . By $S^-(v)$ we mean the number of strong sign changes in the sequence v , i.e.,

$$S^-(v) := \sup \{ r : \text{there exist } j_1 < \dots < j_{r+1} \text{ s.t. } v(j_s)v(j_{s+1}) < 0 \},$$

while

$$S^+(v) := \sup \{ S^-(w) : w(i) = v(i) \text{ whenever } v(i) \neq 0 \}$$

denotes the weak sign changes of v . If J is a subset of I , then v_J denotes the restriction of v to J while $v_{\setminus J}$ is shorthand for the restriction of v to $I \setminus J$, i.e., to the complement of J in I . If J consists of just one point, $J = \{j\}$ say, then we write $\setminus j$ instead of $\setminus \{j\}$. Also,

$$|v|(i) := |v(i)|, \text{ all } i.$$

while, if also $u \in R^I$, then

$$u^* v := \sum_{i \in I} u(i)v(i).$$

Correspondingly, when also J is an integer interval, then A^* denotes the transpose of the matrix $A \in R^{I \times J}$ and $A_{K,L}$ denotes the restriction of A to the subset $K \times L$ of $I \times J$. Such a matrix A is sign regular (=: SR) provided that for each $k=1,2,3,\dots$ all minors of A of order k have the same sign. If this sign is positive for all k , then A is totally positive (=: TP). We denote the minor of A obtained from rows $p < \dots < q$ and columns $r < \dots < s$ by

$$A(p, \dots, q)_{r, \dots, s}.$$

1. Existence of a bounded right inverse in some absolute norm.

Let J be a finite, infinite or biinfinite integer interval and let $S \subseteq R^J$ be a normed linear space of real functions on J , i.e., a space of sequences. We assume that the norm is absolute, i.e., for every $\epsilon \in (-1,1)^J$, $s \mapsto (\epsilon(j)s(j))$ is an isometry. We further assume that the 'unit' sequences e^j , $j \in J$, given by

$$e^j(i) := \delta_{ij}, \text{ all } i,j,$$

form a basis for S , i.e., the truncation projectors P_K given by

$$(P_K y)(j) := \begin{cases} y(j), & j \in K \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

converges strongly to 1 as the finite interval K approaches J . Then the continuous dual S^* of S can be identified with the sequence space

$$\{f \in R^J : \|f\|^* := \sup_{s \in S} |f(s)| < \infty\},$$

and the norm on S^* is again absolute. In particular,

$$|f|^* |s| \leq \|f\|^* \|s\|, \quad \text{all } f \in S^*, s \in S.$$

Let $A \in R^{I \times J}$ for some finite, infinite or biinfinite integer intervals I and J and assume that $A(i, \cdot) \in S$, all i . Then we can identify A with the linear map

$$S^* \rightarrow R^I : f \mapsto Af.$$

We are interested in understanding the range of this map under the assumption that A is SR.

Theorem 1. Let I, J be finite, infinite or biinfinite integer intervals, and let $S \subseteq R^J$ be a normed linear space with absolute norm and with $(e^j)_{j \in J}$ as a basis. If $A \in R^{I \times J}$ is SR, has its rows in S , and carries some $x \in S^*$ to the strictly alternating sequence $u := Ax$, then the range of A contains the Banach space

$$S_u := \{v \in R^I : \|v\|_u := \sup_{i \in I} |v(i)/u(i)| < \infty\}.$$

More explicitly, for every $v \in S_u$ there exists $y_v \in S^*$ so that $Ay_v = v$ and $\|y_v\|^* \leq \|v\|_u \|x\|^*$.

Proof. We first consider the case that I is finite. Since $S^*(u) = |I|-1$, we claim that A has full rank $|I|$ and is therefore onto. Indeed, by induction, we may assume that A has rank at least $|I|-1$. If now $\text{rank } A = |I|-1$, then there would be, up to scalar multiples, a unique $z \in R^I \setminus \{0\}$ for which $z^* A = 0$. Then the sign regularity of A would imply that z must alternate, i.e., $z(i)z(i+1) < 0$, all i . Therefore $0 = z^* Ax = z^* u$, and strict alternation of u would then imply that $z = 0$, a contradiction.

It follows that every $v \in R^I$ gives rise to a linear functional F_v defined on the finite-dimensional linear space

$$R := \text{span}(A(i,\cdot))_{i \in I}$$

by the rule

$$\sum_{i \in I} \alpha_i A(i,\cdot) \mapsto \alpha^* v .$$

In view of the Hahn-Banach Theorem, we can therefore conclude the existence of $y_v \in S^*$ with $Ay_v = v$ and $|y_v|^* \leq \|v\|_u \|x\|^*$ once we prove that

$$\|F_v\| \leq \|v\|_u \|x\|^* .$$

It is sufficient to consider only finite J . For, an infinite J can always be approached by finite intervals K , and

$$A(i,\cdot) = \lim_{K \ni J} p_K A(i,\cdot) , \text{ all } i ,$$

by assumption. Therefore, for all sufficiently large intervals K , the rule

$$\sum_{i \in I} \alpha_i p_K A(i,\cdot) \mapsto \alpha^* v$$

defines a linear functional F_v^K on $R^K := p_K[R]$ and $\lim_{K \ni J} \|F_v^K\| = \|F_v\|$.

Let $y_v \in S^*$ be a norm preserving extension of F_v to all of S . Then

$$\begin{aligned} |y_v|^* &= \|F_v\| = \sup_{r \in R} \frac{|F_v(r)|}{\|r\|} = \sup_{r \in R} \frac{|y_v^* r|}{\|r\|} = \sup_{r \in R} \inf_{Ay=v} \frac{|y_v^* r|}{\|r\|} \\ &< \sup_{r \in R} \inf_{Ay=v} \frac{|y_v^*| \|r\|}{\|r\|} < \sup_{r \in R} \frac{|y_v^*| \|r\|}{\|r\|} < |y_v|^* , \end{aligned}$$

with the third inequality holding since the norm on S is absolute and the second since $Ay_v = v$. Now there is no restriction in assuming that, for each $j \in J$, we can find $r \in R$ with $r(j) \neq 0$ (since, in the contrary case, the entire column j of A would be zero and we could simply omit the index from consideration). We therefore conclude from the above string of inequalities that

$$\|F_v\| = \sup_{w \in W} \inf_{Ay=v} |y_w^*|$$

with

$$W := \{r \in R : \|r\| \leq 1, r(j) \neq 0, \text{ all } j\}$$

and $\|\cdot\|_w^*$ the dual norm to $\|\cdot\|_w$, i.e.,

$$\|f\|_w^* := |f|^* \|w\| .$$

Now

$$\sup_{w \in W} \|x\|_w^* < \sup_{s \in S} \frac{\|x\|_s^* |s|}{|s|} = \|x\|_W^*$$

while

$$\inf_{\substack{y \in S^* \\ Ay = v}} \|y\|_W^* = \|F_v\|_W^*$$

is the norm of F_v with respect to the $\|\cdot\|_W^*$ -norm. It is therefore sufficient to prove that, for any positive weight function w ,

$$\inf_{\substack{y \in S^* \\ Ay = v}} \|y\|_w^* < \|x\|_w^* \|v\|_u.$$

For this, let y_u be an extreme point of the nonempty, closed, bounded, convex set

$$C := \{y \in S^* : Ay = u, \|y\|_w^* = \|F_u\|_w^*\}.$$

We claim that $K := \text{supp } y_u$ contains exactly $|I|$ points. Indeed, if $\text{supp } y_u$ were to contain a set L with $|L| = |I|+1$, then we could find $z \in S^* \setminus \{0\}$ with $Az = 0$ and $z_L = 0$. But then $\|y_u + \epsilon z\|_w^* = \sum_j |y_u(j) + \epsilon z(j)|w(j) = \|y_u\|_w^* + \epsilon \sum_j \text{sign}(y_u(j))z(j)w(j)$ for all sufficiently small positive or negative ϵ , while $A(y_u + \epsilon z) = u$, therefore, by the minimality of $\|y_u\|_w^*$, $\sum_j \text{sign}(y_u(j))z(j)w(j) = 0$ and y_u would not be an extreme point of C . With this, $(y_u)_K$ is a solution of the system $A_{I,K}y = u$, and our earlier argument implies that $A_{I,K}$ is invertible, and, in particular, $|K| = |I|$. We therefore conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} \inf_{\substack{y \in S^* \\ Ay = v}} \|y\|_w^* &< \|(A_{I,K})^{-1}v\|_w^* = \sum_{k \in K} |\sum_{i \in I} (A_{I,K})^{-1}(k,i)v(i)| |w(k)| \\ &< \|v\|_u \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{i \in I} |(A_{I,K})^{-1}(k,i)| |u(i)| |w(k)| \end{aligned}$$

while

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k \in K} \sum_{i \in I} |(A_{I,K})^{-1}(k,i)| |u(i)| |w(k)| &= \sum_{k \in K} |\sum_{i \in I} (A_{I,K})^{-1}(k,i)u(i)| |w(k)| \\ &= \|y_u\|_w^* < \|x\|_w^* \end{aligned}$$

by the sign regularity of A (which gives that $(A_{I,K})^{-1}$ must be checkerboard), the alternation of u , and the minimality of y_u .

This establishes the existence of $y_v \in S^*$ with

$$Ay_v = v \quad \text{and} \quad \|y_v\|^* < \|v\|_u \|x\|^*$$

for finite I . From this, we obtain the result for nonfinite I by considering all finite integer intervals L contained in I . For each such L , we can find $y_v^L \in S^*$ with

$$Ay_v^L = v_L \quad \text{and} \quad \|y_v^L\|^* < \|v_L\|_u \|x\|^* < \|v\|_u \|x\|^*.$$

Therefore, for some increasing sequence (L) converging to I , the corresponding sequence

(y_v^L) converges weak* to some $y_v \in S^*$. But then also $\|y_v\|^* < \|v\|_u \|x\|^*$ and

$$(Ay_v)(i) = y_v^* A(i, \cdot) = \lim_{L \rightarrow I} (y_v^L)^* A_{L,J}(i, \cdot) = \lim_{L \rightarrow I} \begin{cases} v(i), & i \in L \\ \text{undefined}, & i \notin L \end{cases} = v(i).$$

As a special case, consider the SR matrix $A \in R^{I \times J}$ to carry $\ell_\infty(J)$ to $\ell_\infty(I)$. Its rows must then be in $\ell_1(J)$, a sequence space with absolute norm and (e_j) as a basis. At the same time, $S_u = \ell_\infty(I)$ provided u alternates uniformly, i.e., $u(i)u(i+1) < 0$, all i , and $\inf |u(i)| > 0$. We therefore have the following

Corollary 1. If I and J are finite, infinite or biinfinite integer intervals and $A \in R^{I \times J}$ carries $\ell_\infty(J)$ to $\ell_\infty(I)$ in such a way that, for some $x \in \ell_\infty(J)$, $u := Ax$ uniformly alternates, then A is onto.

Remark. This corollary establishes the full generalization of Micchelli's conjecture. The theorem even shows that the solution y of $Ay = v$ may be chosen bounded in terms of v , i.e., $\|y\|_\infty \leq k\|v\|_\infty$ with $k := \sup_{i,j} |x(i)/u(j)|$ independent of v , and also demonstrates all this without the assumption that A is 1-1.

As a second special case, consider the SR matrix $A \in R^{I \times J}$ to have all its rows in $S = c_0(J)$, another sequence space with absolute norm and (e_j) as a basis. Then $\|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_1 = \|\cdot\|_e^*$ with $e(j) = 1$, all j , i.e., we are in the special situation to which we reduced the proof of the theorem. We now know from that proof that we can choose, for each finite interval L in I , a subset K of J with $|K| = |L|$ so that

$$\|(A_{L,K})^{-1} u_L\|_1 = \min \{\|y\|_1 : Ay = u \text{ on } L\}.$$

Then we extend $(A_{L,K})^{-1}$ to $C^L \in \mathbb{R}^{J \times I}$ by taking its values to be zero off $K \times L$. For each $i \in I$, e^i is in S_u . The above argument therefore shows that

$$\|C^L e^i\|_1 \leq \|x\|_1 \|e^i\|_u = \|x\|_1 / |u(i)|.$$

We can therefore choose a sequence (L) and a corresponding sequence (K) so that, for each i , $C^L e^i$ converges weak* to some $y^i \in \ell_1(J)$. This means that

$$\text{for all } a \in c_0(J), \lim_{L \rightarrow I} a^* C^L e^i = a^* y^i$$

and so in particular

$$\text{for all } r, (Ay^i)(r) = \lim_{L \rightarrow I} A(C^L e^i)(r) = \lim_{L \rightarrow I} \begin{cases} e^i(r), & i \in L \\ 0, & i \notin L \end{cases} = e^i(r).$$

This shows that the matrix C given by $C(j,i) := y^i(j)$, all $(j,i) \in J \times I$, is the pointwise limit of the sequence (C^L) . It is a right inverse of A and it satisfies

$$\|C(\cdot, i)\|_1 \leq \|x\|_1 / |u(i)|, \text{ all } i.$$

This proves

Corollary 2. Let I and J be finite, infinite or biinfinite integer intervals. If $A \in \mathbb{R}^{I \times J}$ is SR, has its rows in $c_0(J)$, and carries some $x \in \ell_1(J)$ to the strictly alternating sequence $u := Ax$, then there exists a sequence (L) of index intervals converging to I and a corresponding sequence (K) of index sets so that $(A_{L,K})^{-1}$ exists and converges pointwise to a matrix $C \in \mathbb{R}^{J \times I}$ which carries S_u to $\ell_1(I)$ and satisfies $AC = 1$ (as maps, hence as matrices).

2. The inverse of a SR matrix. In this section, we assume that the SR matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{I \times J}$ is also 1-1, as a map on ℓ_∞ , in addition to having a uniformly alternating sequence in its range. We then know that A is 1-1 and onto, hence invertible, with A^{-1} again (representable as) a matrix, from $\mathbb{R}^{J \times I}$, which carries $\ell_\infty(I)$ onto $\ell_\infty(J)$.

Let now $D^I \in \mathbb{R}^{I \times I}$ be the diagonal matrix whose diagonal entries are alternately 1 and -1. Specifically,

$$(D^I y)(i) = (-1)^i y(i), \text{ all } i \in I, \text{ all } y \in \mathbb{R}^I$$

if I is an interval (as we assume). It is well known that, for finite I and J , the matrix $D^J A^{-1} D^I$ is again SR. In addition, if A is TP, then $D^J A^{-1} D^I$ or its negative is also TP. We prove the first statement for arbitrary I and J , and prove the second statement under the additional assumption that the columns of A are in c_0 or else that I equals J and is not biinfinite, i.e., has a first or last entry.

Proposition 1. If $A \in R^{I \times J}$ maps $\ell_\infty(J)$ to $\ell_\infty(I)$ and is 1-1 and onto, and maps $c_0(J)$ to $c_0(I)$, then A TP implies that $D^J A^{-1} D^I$ or its negative is TP.

Proof. We know from Corollary 2 to Theorem 1 that, under the given assumptions, A^{-1} is the pointwise limit of certain matrices $(C^L)^*$ as the index interval L converges to I . The matrix C^L equals $(A_{K,L})^{-1} = (A_{L,K}^*)^{-1}$ on $K \times L$ and vanishes off $K \times L$. Here L is an interval, but K is only an index set, $K = \{k_1, \dots, k_r\}$, say, with $k_1 < \dots < k_r$. For such K , we define the diagonal matrix D^K by

$$(D^K y)(k_i) = (-1)^i y(k_i), \quad i=1, \dots, r, \quad \text{all } y \in R^K.$$

Then $D^L (A_{K,L})^{-1} D^K$ is TP since $A_{K,L}$ is. Now every i in I must eventually be in all K 's since in the contrary case the i -th row of $(C^L)^*$ would be zero for infinitely many L , hence $A^{-1}(i, \cdot) = 0$, which is nonsense. Thus, for any finite intervals M and N , $(A^{-1})_{M,N}$ is the pointwise limit of $(A_{K,L})_{M,N}^{-1}$ as $L \rightarrow I$, with $\epsilon_{M,N} D^M (A_{K,L})_{M,N}^{-1} D^N$ TP for some $\epsilon_{M,N} \in \{-1, 1\}$. This implies that $\epsilon_{M,N}$ is independent of M and N , and so $D^M (A^{-1})_{M,N} D^N$ or its negative is TP. But since M and N are arbitrary finite intervals, this implies that $D^J A^{-1} D^I$ or its negative is TP. |||

We believe the assumption that A map $c_0(J)$ to $c_0(I)$ to be unnecessary for the conclusion that $D^J A^{-1} D^I$ or its negative is TP. More precisely, we conjecture that a ℓ_∞ -invertible TP matrix $A \in R^{I \times J}$ must map $c_0(J)$ to $c_0(I)$. Without this assumption, we have no way of approximating A^{-1} by inverses of certain finite submatrices of A , and will have to prove by some other means that $D^J A^{-1} D^I$ is SR in case A is SR.

Theorem 2. Let I, J be finite, infinite or biinfinite intervals. If $A \in R^{I \times J}$ is SR and invertible as a map from $\ell_\infty(J)$ to $\ell_\infty(I)$, then $D^J A^{-1} D^I$ is also SR.

Proof. In outline, the proof is as follows. By well known results, it is sufficient to prove that $D^J A^{-1} D^I$ is variation diminishing, i.e.,

$$S^-(D^J A^{-1} D^I z) < S^-(z), \text{ all } z,$$

and this is equivalent to the assertion that

$$u = Ax \text{ implies } S^-(D^J x) \leq S^-(D^I u).$$

This, in turn, follows by a smoothing argument from the assertion that

$$u = Ax \text{ and } u, x \text{ nowhere zero implies } S^+(D^J x) \leq S^+(D^I u),$$

and, finally, this last statement follows, as we will show, from the assertion that

$$u = Ax \text{ and } u \text{ nowhere zero implies } x \text{ vanishes at most } S^+(D^I u) \text{ times.}$$

We begin the detailed argument with a proof of this last assertion and for this start with the following

Lemma 1. If $B \in R^{I \times J}$ is 1-1, then $B_{I,J \setminus j}$ is still 1-1 but not onto.

Proof. Since B is 1-1, the sequence $B(\cdot, j)$ cannot be in the range of $B_{I,J \setminus j}$, hence $B_{I,J \setminus j}$ is not onto. On the other hand, if $B_{I,J \setminus j}x = B_{I,J \setminus j}y$, then, extending x and y to all of J by setting them equal to 0 at j gives $Bx = By$, hence $x = y$. |||

Corollary. If $u := Ax$ uniformly alternates, then x vanishes nowhere.

Proof. If x were to vanish at j , then the SR matrix $A_{I,J \setminus j}$ would carry the bounded sequence $x_{\setminus j}$ to the uniformly alternating sequence u and Corollary 1 to Theorem 1 would give that $A_{I,J \setminus j}$ is onto, while A is 1-1 by assumption, hence $A_{I,J \setminus j}$ is not onto by the Lemma.|||

Next, we strengthen this corollary as follows.

Proposition 2. Suppose $u = Ax$ satisfies $\inf_i |u(i)| > 0$ and $S^+(D^T u) = k$, while $x_L = 0$ for some L with $|L| = k$. Let $K := \{i \in I : u(i)u(i+1) > 0\}$. Then, the matrix $C := A_{\setminus K, \setminus L}$ is again SR, 1-1 and onto.

Proof. Since u never vanishes and $S^+(D^T u) = k$, therefore $|K| = k$ and the subsequence $u_{\setminus K}$ of u alternates uniformly. In addition, $Cx_L = u_{\setminus K}$ and C is SR. Therefore C is onto by Corollary 1 to Theorem 1.

To prove that C is 1-1, let $Cz = 0$ for some $z \in \ell_\infty(\setminus L)$, and extend z to $\tilde{z} \in \ell_\infty(J)$ by $\tilde{z}_L = 0$. Set $y := A\tilde{z}$. Then $y_{\setminus K} = 0$.

Since C is onto, we can find, for each $j \in L$, a bounded solution x^j to the problem

$$x_L^j = 0, \quad Ax^j = Ae^j \text{ off } K,$$

with $e^j(i) := \delta_{ij}$, all i, j , as before. Set

$$F: R^L \longrightarrow \ell_\infty(I) : a \mapsto \sum_{j \in L} a_j (e^j - x^j).$$

Then $Fa = a$ on L while $AFa = \sum_{j \in L} a_j (Ae^j - Ax^j)$ vanishes off K . Therefore,

$AFa = 0$ on K implies $AFa = 0$ and so, A being 1-1, we get $Fa = 0$ and, in particular, $a = (Fa)_L = 0$. This shows that

$$R^L \longrightarrow R^K : a \mapsto (AFa)_K$$

is 1-1, hence onto since $|L| = |K|$.

It follows that we can choose a so that $AFa = y$ on K . But then $z' := \tilde{z} - Fa$ satisfies

$$Az' = y - AFa = \begin{cases} y - y & \text{on } K \\ 0 - 0 & \text{off } K \end{cases} = 0$$

and so, A being 1-1, we have $z' = 0$, therefore $0 = z'_L = 0 - a$, i.e., $a = 0$ and so, finally, $z = \tilde{z}_{\setminus L} = (\tilde{z} - Fa)_{\setminus L} = z'_{\setminus L} = 0$. |||

Remark. The argument just given shows the following general fact: If the linear map B is 1-1 and can be partitioned as

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

in such a way that B_{11} is onto while B_{22} is square of finite order k , then B_{11} is also 1-1.

Corollary. If $u = Ax \in \ell_\infty(I)$ with $\inf_i |u(i)| > 0$ and $S^+(D^I u) = k$, then x has at most k zero entries.

Proof. Let $x_L = 0$ for some L with $|L| = k$. Setting again $K := \{i \in I : u(i)u(i+1) > 0\}$, we know from Proposition 2 that $C := A_{\setminus K, \setminus L}$ is 1-1, while it obviously carries $x_{\setminus L}$ to the uniformly alternating sequence $u_{\setminus K}$ and is SR. Therefore, by the Corollary to Lemma 1, x does not vanish off L . |||

Lemma 2. If $u = Ax$ with $\inf_i |u(i)| > 0$ and $S^+(D^J u) = k$, then $S^+(D^J x) \leq k$.

Proof. We first show that we may assume that x vanishes nowhere. For, if this is not the case, then we replace each zero entry of x by ϵ or $-\epsilon$ in such a way that the resulting sequence x^ϵ satisfies $S^+(D^J x^\epsilon) = S^+(D^J x)$. This changes $u = Ax$ to $u^\epsilon := Ax^\epsilon = u + v$ with $\|v\|_\infty < \|A\|\epsilon$. But since $\inf_i |u(i)| > 0$, we can choose $\epsilon > 0$ so small that again $\inf_i |u^\epsilon(i)| > 0$, while $S^+(D^I u^\epsilon) = S^+(D^I u)$.

Next we produce a SR 1-1 onto matrix C and a sequence z with as many zeros as $D^J x$ has sign changes and with $Cz = u$. For this, consider the matrix $E_i(a)$ which differs from the identity only in that it has an a in position $(i+1, i)$. This matrix is TP for nonnegative a and carries the sequence z to itself except that the $(i+1)$ st entry is changed to $z(i+1) + az(i)$. Consequently, $E_i(a)$ is invertible, with $E_i(-a)$ its inverse.

Now let $r_i := x(i+1)/x(i)$. If $x(i)x(i+1) > 0$, then $r_i > 0$ and $y := E_i(-r_i)x$ equals x except for a zero in entry $i+1$. Hence, if $i_1 < \dots < i_n$ are all in $K := \{i \in I : x(i)x(i+1) > 0\}$, then the matrix

$$B := E_{i_1}(-r_{i_1}) \dots E_{i_n}(-r_{i_n})$$

carries x to a sequence which vanishes at i_1+1, \dots, i_n+1 , while

$$B^{-1} = E_{i_n}^{(r_{i_n})} \dots E_{i_1}^{(r_{i_1})}$$

is TP, 1-1 and onto, hence AB^{-1} is again SR, 1-1 and onto. Since $AB^{-1}(Bx) = u$, we now conclude from the Corollary to Proposition 2 that $n \leq k$. This proves the lemma in view of the fact that $S^+(D^J x) = |K|$, since x vanishes nowhere. |||

Lemma 3. If $Ax = u$, then $S^-(D^J x) \leq S^-(D^I u)$.

Proof. There is nothing to prove unless $S^-(D^I u) < \infty$. In that case, we choose $\text{sign}[u(i)] \in \{-1, 1\}$ in such a way that $S^+(D^J(\text{sign}[u(\cdot)])) = S^-(D^I u)$ and then set

$$u^\varepsilon(i) := \begin{cases} \varepsilon \text{ sign}[u(i)] & \text{if } |u(i)| < \varepsilon \\ u(i) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Then $S^+(D^I u^\varepsilon) = S^-(D^I u)$ and so, using the boundedness of A^{-1} ,

$$S^-(D^J x) \leq \lim S^+(D^J(A^{-1}u^\varepsilon)) \leq S^+(D^I u^\varepsilon) = S^-(D^I u),$$

by Lemma 2. |||

With this, the proof of Theorem 2 is apparent. For we now conclude from Lemma 3 that $S^-(D^J A^{-1} D^I z) \leq S^-(z)$, all z , and therefore every finite submatrix of $D^J A^{-1} D^I$ is variation-diminishing. Hence, by Karlin [3;p.222], $D^J A^{-1} D^I$ is SR. |||

Corollary. If $I = J$ is only infinite (and not biinfinite), then A TP implies $DA^{-1}D$ TP.

Proof. Assume without loss that $I = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ and consider the matrix $B \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times K}$

with $K := \{0\} \cup I$ and

$$B := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & A \end{bmatrix} .$$

Since A is TP and invertible, so is B , with

$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & A^{-1} \end{bmatrix} .$$

Further, both $D^K B^{-1} D^K$ and $D^I A^{-1} D^I$ are SR, by Theorem 2. For $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, let ϵ_k denote the common sign of the $k \times k$ minors of $D^K B^{-1} D^K$, hence of $D^I A^{-1} D^I$. Then, for any k ,

$$D^K B^{-1} D^K(0, \dots, k) = D^I A^{-1} D^I(1, \dots, k)$$

and, since these minors are nonzero, we conclude that $\epsilon_{k+1} = \epsilon_k$, all k , therefore $\epsilon_k = \epsilon_0 = 1$, all k . |||

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Let A be an infinite sign regular (SR) matrix which can be viewed as a bounded linear operator from ℓ_∞ to itself. It is proved here that if the range of A contains the sequence $(\dots, 1, -1, 1, -1, \dots)$, then A is onto. If $(A^{-1})^*$ exists then $DA^{-1}D$ is also SR, where D is the diagonal matrix with diagonal entries alternately 1 and -1. In case A is totally positive (TP), then $DA^{-1}D$ is also TP under additional assumptions on A . <i>14-125</i>				

